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- 1. The primary mission of Emergency Support Function (ESF) #14 Long-Term Community Recovery is to provide the authority for the Federal Government to direct local governments' recovery following a catastrophic disaster.
 - a. True
 - b. False
- 2. Who serves as the primary coordinator for ESF #14?
 - a. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
 - b. Department of Commerce
 - c. Federal Emergency Management Agency
 - d. Small Business Administration

3. ESF #14:

- a. Determines the priorities for restoring critical infrastructure facilities within the hardest hit declared counties.
- b. Facilitates a collaboration process to lay the groundwork for wise decisions about the appropriate use of resources and rebuilding efforts.
- c. Establishes policies and directives that mandate the development of a recovery plan as a condition for communities to receive Federal preparedness funding.
- d. Approves and audits the expenditures of funds related to long-term recovery efforts in all declared counties.
- 4. As one of the four primary ESF #14 agencies for response, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) provides economic and technical assistance for recovery of rural community facilities, businesses, utilities, and housing.
 - a. True
 - b. False
- Prior to an incident, ESF #14 performs all of the activities listed below, EXCEPT FOR:
 - a. Conducts impact evaluation of prior ESF #14 efforts and other studies as needed to improve future operations.
 - b. Facilitates the development of national long-term recovery strategies and plans in coordination with other relevant Federal departments and agencies.
 - c. Develops long-term community recovery plans, procedures, and guidance delineating appropriate agency participation and available resources.
 - d. Provides grant funding to private-sector and nongovernmental organizations to foster the development of recovery partnerships.

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- 6. After the immediate danger has passed, ESF #14 can help State and local recovery efforts by:
 - a. Issuing mission assignments to begin debris removal efforts and the restoration of power, water, and other essential services.
 - b. Providing sheltering and temporary housing alternatives to those who have lost their homes.
 - Convening interagency meetings to support specific community recovery activities and to avoid duplication of assistance.
 - d. Deploying community relations teams to disseminate information about disaster recovery services and application processes.
- 7. ESF #14 may use the Long-Term Community Recovery Assessment (LTCR) Tool to:
 - a. Analyze the disaster's impact within three sectors: Housing, Economy (including Agriculture), and Infrastructure/Environment.
 - b. Allocate mitigation grant funding to the communities that have been most impacted by the disaster.
 - c. Predict the ability of a local or tribal government to maintain its continuity of governance and to recover from a catastrophic disaster.
 - d. Evaluate the effectiveness of a State's actions during the recovery phase of an incident that has been declared a major disaster under the Stafford Act.
- 8. Which ESF #14 partner provides long-term loan assistance to homeowners, renters, businesses of all sizes, and nonprofit organizations for repair, replacement, mitigation, relocation, or code-required upgrades of incident-damaged property?
 - a. Department of Commerce
 - b. Federal Emergency Management Agency
 - c. Department of Labor
 - d. Small Business Administration
- 9. ESF #14 provide technical assistance (such as impact analyses) for long-term community recovery and long-term recovery planning support.
 - a. True
 - b. False

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- 10. Which primary agency provides building technology technical assistance, and assistance for housing, community redevelopment and economic recovery, public services, infrastructure, mortgage financing, and public housing repair and reconstruction?
 - a. Department of Housing and Urban Development
 - b. Department of Treasury
 - c. Economic Development Administration
 - d. Federal Deposit Insurance Agency

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